

LMS & Companions, Technical Tools

**Begun in 1989,
boost in 1994.**

Dr. Jim McCarter & Chris Nelson, primary developers

Landscape Management System 2002 Proposed

- Emphasis on Sustainability (Economic, Social and Ecological)
- Strong Public Involvement
- Use of Science
- Monitoring Program
- Dynamic Planning Process

Six Questions

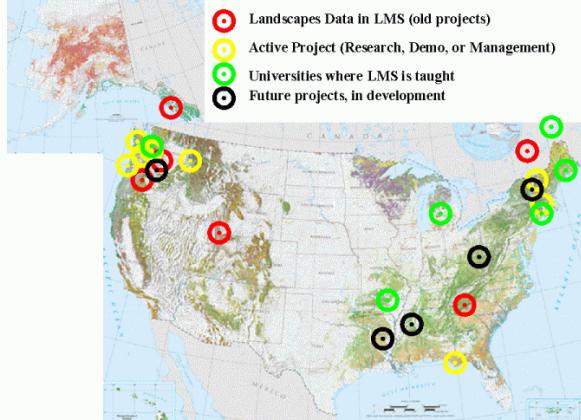
- What elements of biological diversity? Landscape and species
- Over what geographic area and timeframe should diversity be evaluated?
- What is an appropriate management standard? Range of biological diversity of native ecosystems in the surrounding landscape
- Difference in surrounding Landscapes?
- Diversity of plants and animals in context to multiple use objectives?
- What is the capability of the Forest Service to implement?

Computer needs for LMS2.0+

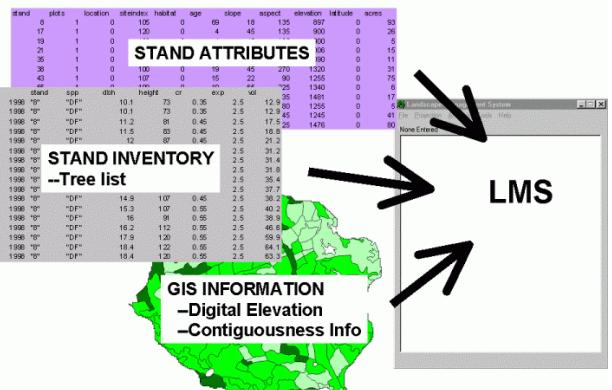
- Runs well on Windows 98, NT, & above
- (Will tolerate Windows 95)
- Runs well on 64MG's memory
- (Will tolerate 32 MG's minimum)
- Speed of CPU: Anything in Pentium class & above

<http://lms.cfr.washington.edu>

Present Applications of LMS



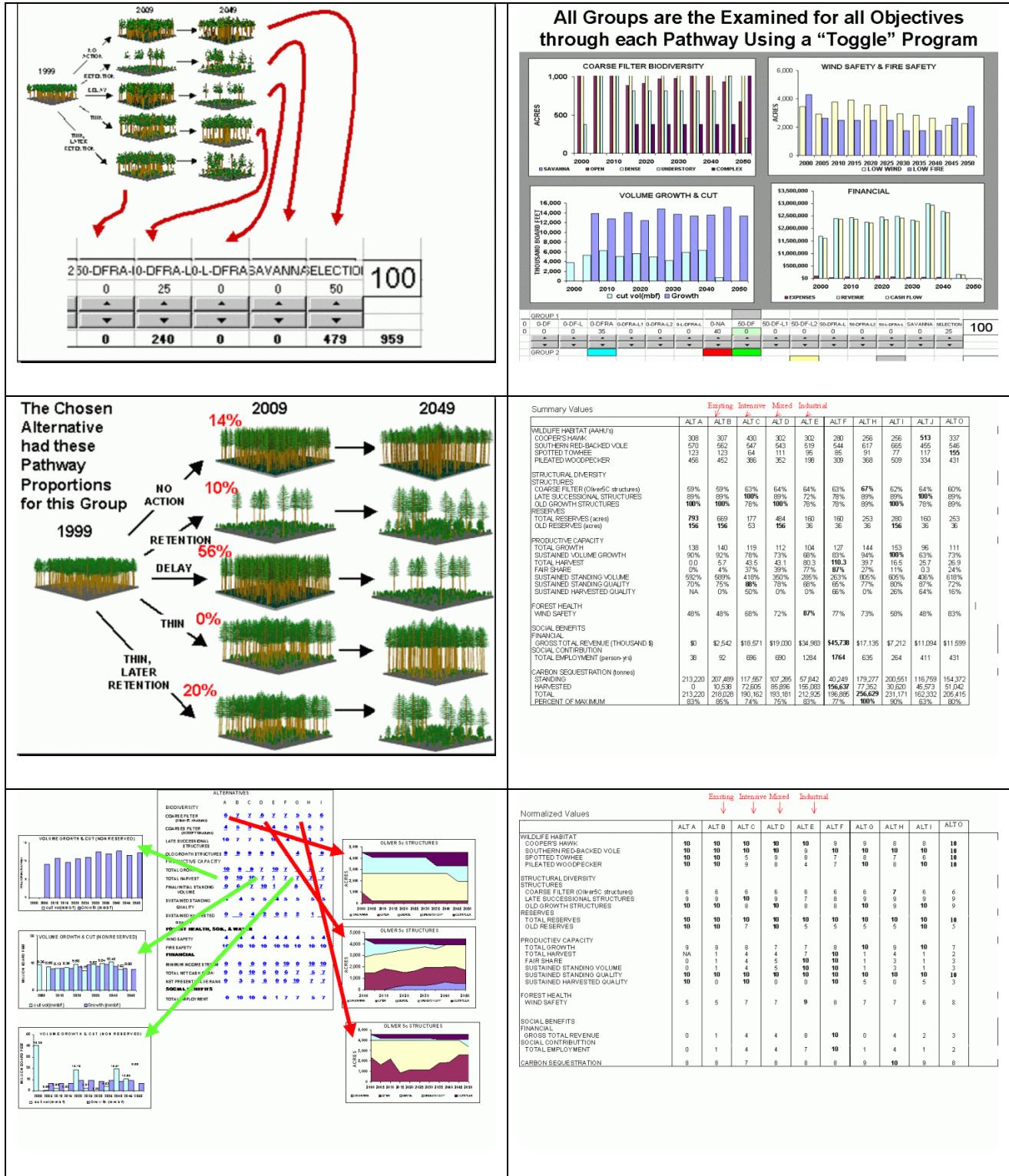
INPUT DATA



Appendix D5 – LMS Tool – Jim Walls

	<p>WaDNR OESF Local Advisory Group</p> <p>“Trust Us...”</p> <p>...and then a miracle occurs...</p> <p>Forest Managers Other Interest Groups</p>
<p>We Quickly Generate Extremely Many Alternatives</p> <p>15 X 15 X</p> <p>11,390,625 ALTERNATIVES</p> <p>15 X 15 X 15 X</p>	

Appendix D5 – LMS Tool – Jim Walls



Appendix D5 – LMS Tool – Jim Walls

The Expected Treatment/Output of each Stand for each Management Cycle is Known									
Stand Name	Beginning of 5-Year Management Operation Cycle	Stand Acres	Olivet Structure Classes	Cut Volume/Acre	Dominant Species	Harvested "pole" (under 12 inches DBH) volume for stand, Thousand Bd.Ft.Scribner	Harvested "sawtimber" (12 - 24 inches DBH) volume for stand, Thousand Bd.Ft.Scribner		
BR_1300_ROAD	2000	Clearcut, leaving 5 largest Trees/Acre and maintaining 300 Douglas-fir/Acre	15 2_SE	0	DF	0	0		
BR_EBETH_RID	2000	Weed control, removing hardwoods	165 1_SI	0	DF	0	0		
BR_HIGH_PNT	2000	Weed control, removing hardwoods	30 1_SI	0	DF	0	0		
BR_MIDWAY	2000	Weed control, removing hardwoods	20 1_SI	0	MIXED	0	0		
BR_NF_CUT	2000	Weed control, removing hardwoods	19 2_SE	0	DF	0	0		
BR_NF_CLUMP	2000	Weed control, removing hardwoods	25 2_SE	0	DF	0	0		
BR_NF_DISP	2000	Weed control, removing hardwoods	15 4_SV	0	DF	0	0		
BR_SILV_WEST	2000	Thin from below, leaving 40 largest	17 3_UR	21,479	DF	0	368		

Expected Treatments & Conditions of Individual Stands Can Be Projected

Year	Treatment
2000	Weed control, removing hardwoods
2005	Thin from below, leaving 100 largest Trees/Acre
2030	Thin from below, leaving 75 largest Trees/Acre

The Manager Knows What Stand-Specific Operation to Do When & Where to Achieve the Objectives

Expected treatments for each management cycle can be displayed visually

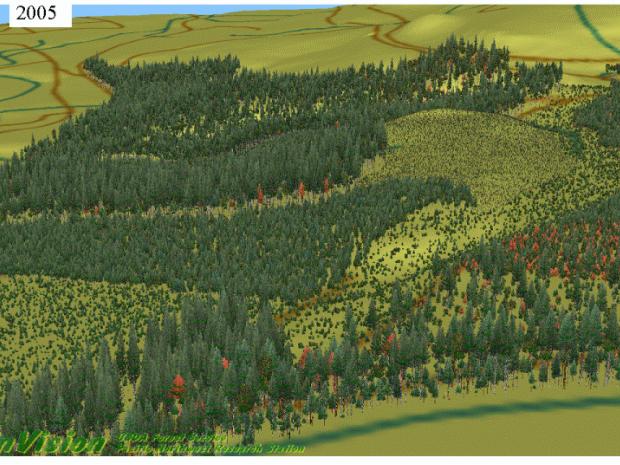
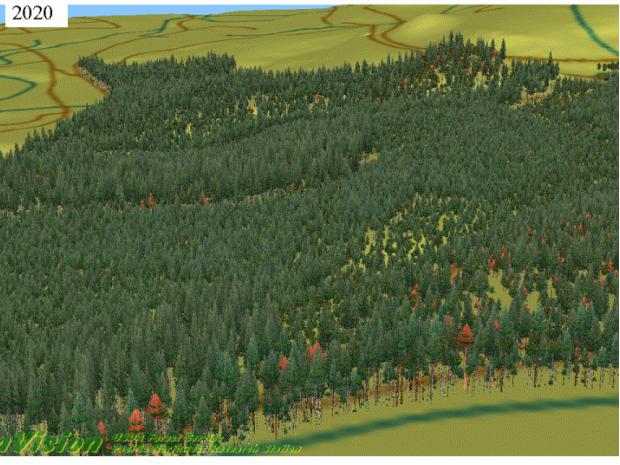
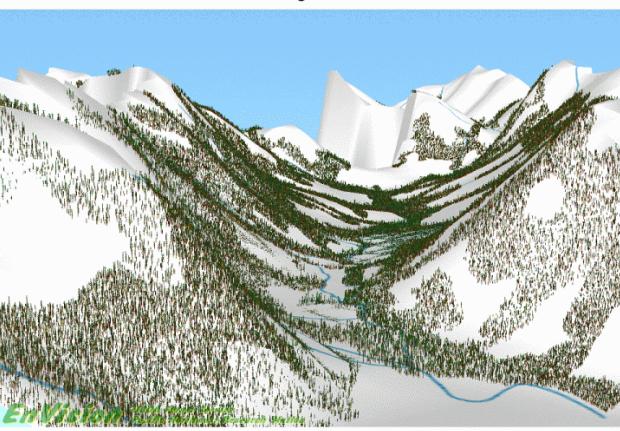
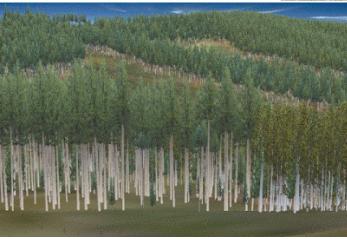
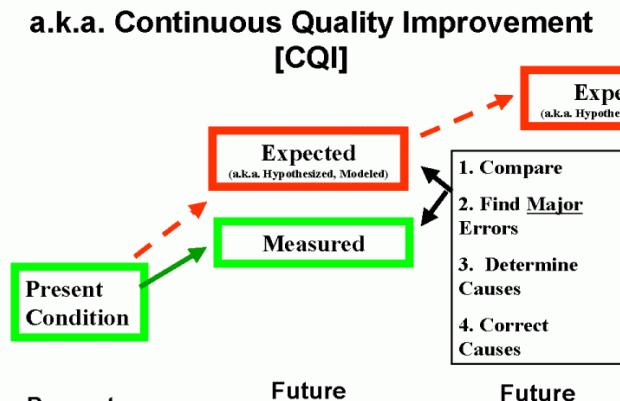
The Changing Structures & Values can be projected over time

Change in landscape, Thinning and Fire

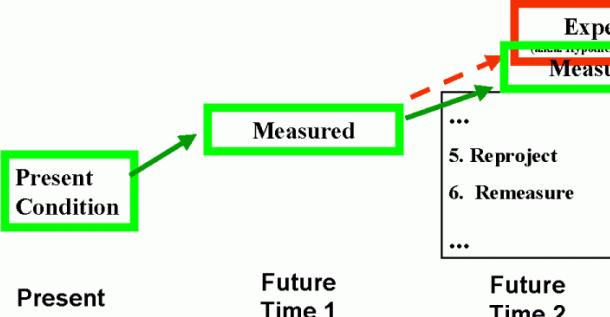
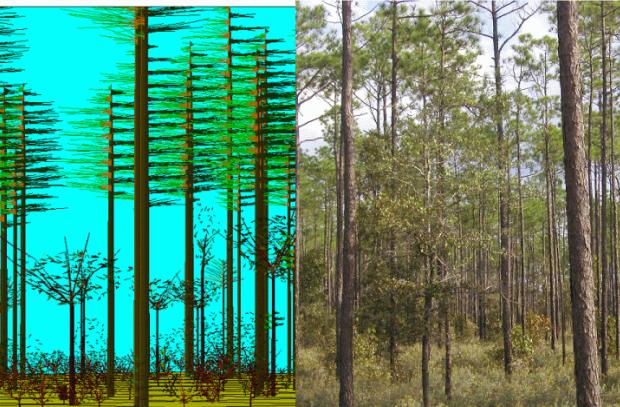
Appendix D5 – LMS Tool – Jim Walls

COARSE FILTER BIODIVERSITY # 1		BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY		The Expected Treatment/Output of each Stand for each Management Cycle is Known	
				Stand Name Beginning of 5-Year Management Operation Cycle Stand Acres Oliverfc Structure Classes Cut Volume/Acre, Bd.Ft.Scribner Dominant Species Harvested "pole" (under 12 inches DBH) volume for stand, Thousand Bd.Ft.Scribner Harvested "sawtimber" (12 - 24 inches DBH) volume for stand, Thousand Bd.Ft.Scribner	
				BR_1300_ROAD 2000 Clearcut, leaving 5 largest Trees/Acre and regenerating 3000 Domes-tic trees/Acre BR_EBETH_RID 2000 Weed control, removing hardwoods BR_HIGH_PNT 2000 Weed control, removing hardwoods BR_MIDWAY 2000 Weed control, removing hardwoods BR_NF_COUT 2000 Weed control, removing hardwoods BR_NF_CLUMP 2000 Weed control, removing hardwoods BR_NF_DISP 2000 Weed control, removing hardwoods BR_SILV_WEST 2000 Thin from below, leaving 40 largest	
Expected Treatments & Conditions of Individual Stands Can Be Projected <p>2000 Weed control, removing hardwoods 2005 Thin from below, leaving 180 largest Trees/Acre 2030 Thin from below, leaving 75 largest Trees/Acre</p> <p>MF_BOULDER_S</p>				The Manager Knows What Stand-Specific Operation to Do When & Where to Achieve the Objectives	
<p>Expected treatments for each management cycle can be displayed visually</p>				The Changing Structures & Values can be projected over time	

Appendix D5 – LMS Tool – Jim Walls

 <p>2005</p>	 <p>2020</p>
<p>Tongass National Forest, Sitka, Alaska</p>  <p>EnviroAtlas</p>	<p>Photo >></p>  <p><< Visualization</p> 
<p>Statistical Process Control a.k.a. Continuous Quality Improvement [CQI]</p>  <p>Present Condition</p> <p>Present</p> <p>Measured</p> <p>Future Time 1</p> <p>Expected (a.k.a. Hypothesized, Modeled)</p> <p>Expe (a.k.a. Hypothes)</p> <p>1. Compare 2. Find Major Errors 3. Determine Causes 4. Correct Causes</p> <p>Future Time 2</p>	<p>Proposed Monitoring Process:</p> <p>Step 1. Stratify stands by how well projection met actual result:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Stratify by visualizations B. Stratify by comparing projected lists <p>Step 2. Compare 1A with 1B to find consistencies and major errors</p> <p>Step 3. Do more detailed analyses to determine causes of errors</p> <p>Step 5. Correct causes of errors, and incorporate into next planning cycle (5- or 10-years)</p>

Appendix D5 – LMS Tool – Jim Walls

<p>Statistical Process Control a.k.a. Continuous Quality Improvement [CQI]</p>  <p>Present Condition → Measured → Future Time 1 → Future Time 2 Expected → Measured ... 5. Reproject 6. Remeasure ...</p>	
	<p>Models Implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildlife Habitat Relationship Structures (Johnson & O'Neil 2001) DNR Spotted Owl Habitats (WAC 222-16-085) Presence/Absence (WeyWild, Doug Runde, Weyeco) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guilds: Aquatic salamander & conifer nester Individual species: Beaver, northern goshawk, and hermit warbler HSI (Satsop Forest HEP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pileated woodpecker, southern-red-backed vole, Cooper's hawk, spotted towhee Population Response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 bird species relationships from Hansen, <i>et al.</i> (1995) Roosevelt elk (Unpublished model from Ken Raedeke)
<p>Models Implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildlife Habitat Relationship Structures (Johnson & O'Neil 2001) DNR Spotted Owl Habitats (WAC 222-16-085) Presence/Absence (WeyWild, Doug Runde, Weyeco) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guilds: Aquatic salamander & conifer nester Individual species: Beaver, northern goshawk, and hermit warbler HSI (Satsop Forest HEP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pileated woodpecker, southern-red-backed vole, Cooper's hawk, spotted towhee Population Response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 bird species relationships from Hansen, <i>et al.</i> (1995) Roosevelt elk (Unpublished model from Ken Raedeke) 	<p>Developing New Wildlife Habitat Models: Family Forest HCP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 species of stream- or pond-associated amphibians: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Columbia torrent salamander Cascade torrent salamander Dunn's salamander Van Dyke's salamander Tailed frog Western toad Cascades frog Oregon spotted frog Will develop riparian vegetation models for each species using peer-reviewed and "gray" literature

Appendix D5 – LMS Tool – Jim Walls

<h3>Barbour 15-150 Wildlife Species</h3>	<h3>Habitat Quantity Tracked Through Time</h3>
<h3>Example 1: Cooper's hawk HSI model</h3> <p>1994</p> <p>2000</p> <p>HSI = Lesser of $(V_1 * V_2)^{1/2}$ or V_3</p>	<h3>Goshawk Habitat – 2078</h3> <p>WeyWild</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HAB NotCon Open Small SmallOpen Poly.shp
<p>Figure 3 – Diagram of celestial hemispheres</p> <p>The daily paths of the sun are seen in the celestial hemisphere, as shown in figure 3. The daily solar altitude A of the sun is given by the equation</p> $\sin A = \cos \delta \cos h \cos \phi + \sin \phi \sin \delta \quad (1)$ <p>where δ is the solar declination, h the hour angle⁷ (measured from 6 a.m.), and ϕ the latitude. The azimuth Z of the sun's position is given by the equation</p> $\cos Z = \frac{\cos \delta \cos h}{\cos A} \quad (2)$	<h3>GENERALIZED, GLOBAL VALUES</h3> <p>MONTREAL PROCESS: Criteria for Sustainable Forestry</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Biological diversity 2. Productive capacity 3. Forest health and vitality 4. Soil and water conservation 5. Global carbon sequestration 6. Socio-economic benefits 7. Legal, institutional, economic framework

Appendix D5 – LMS Tool – Jim Walls

